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slave-importing state, and that a prohibition of slave imports would have had no appreciable influence upon the ratio of increase of her negro population.

The style of the book is unpolished and the narrative overladen with details and digressions. But the amateur quality of the work is itself not unattractive. The book affords a relief from the monotony of that school of American historical writers who walk ever in trodden paths. The author has rendered a valuable service in describing South Carolina developments and in presenting the career of one of her truest sons, eloquent, upright, devoted, and lovable. We shall hope for further historical work from Mr. Jervey's pen.

ULRICH B. PHILLIPS.

Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1907. Volume II., Part I. *Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas.* Edited by GEORGE P. GARRISON, Ph.D., Professor of History in the University of Texas. (Washington: Government Printing Office. 1908. Pp. 646.)

TEXAS was for a time the most critical diplomatic battlefield of Christendom. The publication of her correspondence has therefore been a historical desideratum of no little consequence, and one has great reason for thankfulness in taking up the first of the two volumes which are to present it, edited by a scholar better qualified than any one else for his task and put forth by the American Historical Association in excellent form. The contents of the volume are in general the correspondence with the United States down to the close of 1842; and among the subjects upon which light is thrown are the internal condition of Texas, the characters and purposes of her public men, her relations with the government and the Federalists of Mexico, her southern and her northern boundary difficulties, her Indian troubles, the moral and material assistance drawn from the United States, the Santa Fé expedition and its sequel, the questions of postal arrangements with the United States and fugitives from justice, American relations with Mexico and action in behalf of Texan independence, the treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce with this country, political conditions here, the motives and aims of our statesmen, and—above all other subjects—the questions of recognition by this government and annexation to our Union. After a chronological list of the documents, an introduction which indicates how official relations between the two countries were established and whence the documents have been obtained, and a needful list of the oft-changing Texan officials, comes a very useful Calendar of Correspondence Hitherto Printed. Here it was doubtless found difficult to adopt a logical rule of inclusion. One finds, for example, a letter from ex-President Jackson to an anonymous American (p. 39) and a note from the Mexican minister to Calhoun (p. 45), but not Webster's highly im-

portant despatch of July 8, 1842, on the affairs of Texas (*House Ex. Doc. No. 266*, 27 Cong., 2 sess.), the letter of the Texan consul at New York, January 4, 1844 (Jones, *Memoranda*, p. 303), on the prospects for annexation, nor even that from Miller, special secretary of the Texan legation at Washington, April 28, 1844 (*ibid.*, p. 345), on the same subject. Donelson's note to Allen, April 16, 1845, is entered twice (p. 45); and, if one looks up the reference for Terrell to Eve, October 15, 1842 (p. 32), one finds Van Zandt to Webster, December 14, 1842, which is substantially the same thing but might not be recognized as such by the inquirer. Then follows the Correspondence Hitherto Unpublished, which forms the body of the volume and presents countless illustrations of the editor's fidelity and scholarship. With propriety he has omitted some documents of slight significance and occasionally cut out a paragraph of the same character; but it is a question whether certain important documents which, though in print, are beyond easy reach should not have been given. For instance, the investigator is referred (p. 30) for the instructions to the Texan minister at Washington regarding annexation, January 20, 1842, to the (Houston) *Telegraph and Texas Register* of November 26, 1845. That newspaper is not to be found even in the Library of Congress, and most American historians could perhaps find this document most easily by going to the Public Record Office in London ("Texas", vol. XIV.). On the other hand, Henderson to Hunt, December 31, 1836, is here given (p. 161) without mention of the fact that it was printed in Texas in 1845. As the editor states, it was not practicable to make the file of correspondence quite complete, and that is of course to be regretted. It would have been well, had it been feasible, to institute a wide search for the missing documents. Collinsworth and Grayson's propositions for the annexation of Texas, addressed to the American government on July 16 [14], 1836, might, for instance, have been found among the Jackson papers. Misspelled words are in some cases followed with "[sic]" and in other cases are not, so that in quoting a passage containing one of the latter an author would be a little in doubt how to write it; and one notes that W. D. Jones, American consul at Mexico, appears (p. 213) as M. D. Jones. In a work of such magnitude and difficulty a few slips are of course inevitable.

JUSTIN H. SMITH.

Virginia's Attitude toward Slavery and Secession. By BEVERLEY B. MUNFORD. (New York and London: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1909. Pp. xiii, 329.)

MR. MUNFORD has endeavored to show just why Virginia cast her lot with the Lower South in 1861 rather than remain in the Union and escape the awful devastation which surely awaited her if she took up the Southern cause. In part I. he states his case; in part II. he endeavors to prove that Virginia did not secede in order to extend or even